\$27,50

\$29.50

birth rate of New Jersey and increasing that of New York, the Krum amendment to the Tax law was passed by the State Legislature. The people of the State want to know now how it is going to work, what its effect will be, and whether, in its application, it will increase or decrease revenues of the State treasury. No man answers these questions with positiveness at present. The experts on the subject of taxation can subject the measure to the expert's analysis, however, and can thus get at what the probable effect of the measure will be. One of these experts, the corporation tax specialist of a large law Arm. did this for THE SUN vesterday.

"The Krum amendment to the Tax law." he said, *provides for and affects only three classes of corporations. These classes are:

"(1) Transportation corporations, includng steam surface railways; canal, steamboat, ferry, express, navigation, pipe lines, transfer, baggage express, telegraph, telephone, palace car, sleeping car and other companies for transportation purposes, also mining companies.

*(2) Business corporations and securities companies having an issued capital of less than \$3,000,000

"(3) This class includes the same corporations as class II., with the exception that the corporations under it must have

capital of \$3,000,000 or more.

"The corporations in Class I. are taxed under the Krum amendment on the capital invested in New York State, the rate being fixed by the dividends paid. It may be thought that street railroad companies and elevated railroad companies are included in Class I. This is not so. These companies are taxed under another section of the tax law not amended by the Krum bill. This measure provides, however, that any elevated or surface railroad, not operated by steam, shall pay a tax of 1 per cent. upon its gross earnings and 3 per cent. upon the amount of dividends declared or paid in excess of 4 per cent. on the actual amount of paid-up capital.

"The corporations in Class II. pay a tax on the proportion of their issued capital that the assets in New York State bear to the entire assets of the corporation. The rate is \$1 a thousand if the dividends are 4 per cent. or less, and 25 cents a thousand for each additional 1 per cent. of dividends. There are more of this kind of corporations than any other, and they include corporations like THE SUN Printing and Publishing Company.

"Under the old law corporations of this class paid \$1.50 a thousand on capital in this State if the dividends were 6 per cent. or less, and 25 cents for each additional 1 per cent. The old law took as the basis of taxation the amount of the corporation's property within the State without regard to the amount of capital stock. The new law takes the entire capital stock as the basis, and the tax is fixed on the proportion of the capital stock represented by the property in this State. That is to say, if all the property of a corporation happens to be within the State then the tax is levied on the entire issued capital stock.

"The only cases in which the basis of the tax would be the same for this class under the old and new laws would be when the capital stock is worth exactly par. But *Under the old law corporations of this

the old and new laws would be when the capital stock is worth exactly par. But that is rerely the case. In this class the stock is usually less than par. The effect, therefore, will probably be to reduce the revenues derived by the State from this class of corporations, because most of them pay small or no dividends. Therefore they get the benefit of the low new rate of \$1 instead of \$1.50 under the old law. Those corporations which pay dividends of 6 per corporations which pay dividends of 6 per cent. or more would pay about the same under the old and new laws. Companies

under the old and new laws. Companies paying dividends of less than 6 per cent. will pay less taxes under the new than under the old law.

"Corporations of the third class will pay taxes on the amount of issued capital stock, whether the property of the corporation be in this State or elsewhere, without regard to dividends. These pay 11 for each \$1,000 of capital up to \$5,000,000 and five cents a thousand for the next \$2,000,000 and five cents a thousand for each additional million. Under the old law all such corporations were taxed on the amount of capital invested in this State, but the rate was the same for every million, and that

was the same for every million, and that rate was \$1.50 a thousand

"Here is an illustration of how the new law will affect corporations of the third class. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, strange as it may seem, comes under Class III. as a business corporation, with a capital greater than \$3,000,000. It is a

a capital greater than \$3,000,000. It is a business corporation because, per se, it doesn't operate a car or transport a passenger. Under the old law its corporation tax for 1899, as recently determined by the Court of Appeals, was \$52,800. Under the new law, it will pay about \$6,000.

"The section of the law applying to such corporations is 182 and under it would be included such companies as the H. B. Claffin Company, the International Paper Company, and, perhaps, the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company and the Consolidated Tobacco Company. Should it be held by the courts that the Steel Trust can be reached under this new law, it will have to pay an annual tax of about \$55,000. But the Court of Appeals will undoubtedly have to pass on the question. That court has held that, where a company simply maintains an office or headquarters in this State, it is not histle for a corporation tax.

"On the face of things, it would seem to be absurd to charge the United States Steed.

tains an office or headquarters in this State, it is not liable for a corporation tax.

"On the face of things, it would essen to be almost to charge the United States Sixel Corporation \$55,000 a year office rent, for that would be what it would amount to, but they have put some new language in this law. The wording is referring to corporations of this class liable to taxation, corporation, carrying on an organized corporation business in this State Just what that means only the man who wrote the words and the Court of Appeals can tell be not doubt that the court will be asked to interpret

Do not doubt that the court will be acked to interpret.

It would seem that the general effect of this measure would be to reclaim the reveniess of the measure would be to reclaim the reveniess of the first state. It may be that shore of the transfer merperations will be attended to the binds builder this amountment, but it is rather doubtful. One section of the new will continue their for emercial companion will continue their for emercial companion that are which excitations from passes informed that the excitations of the excitation and incitivations from these excitations of the excitation of the excitation and incitivations from the excitation from the excitation of the excitation o

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TAXES UNDER THE KRUN LAW

of New York to pay taxes equal to or greater than a corporation having at 600.000 of cepital stock all invested in the State. The more prosperous the smaller corporation is, the greater will be its taxes. In the case of the larger corporation, however, it may be prosperous or not, but the taxition remains the same.

The has been suggested that this bill was drawn in the interest of some large corporations. An examination of the list of companies assessed by the Comptroller during the last year will probably indicate with certainly the corporations which will be benefited by this change of the law."

PADEREWSKI'S FAREWELL.

The Polish Planeforte Virtuese Plays Be-

Let it be said without unnecessary preluding that Paderewski has never played better than at his farewell recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. There was a brilliancy, a tenderness of touch, a poetic atmosphere and arr emotional restraint that are only to be found in the great moods of great artists-in a word, Ignace Jan Paderewski was himself again and "Manru" forgiven, almost forgotten.

The public, wary as to the pianist's punctuality-that virtue accorded to polite princes-remained away en masse until 2:45. The host was there, the banquet ready; but where were the guests? Paderewski had finished the Liszt-Bach prelude and fugue in A minor before the hall was filled. No one was allowed to stand in the rear of the house; but there was enough of a multitude to raise a riot at the close of the afternoon.

To be precise, Paderewski gave six extra pieces, a miniature recital. This is what he played for encore numbers: His own dashing "Cracovienne;" the glissandi Liszt rhapsody, the coda of which Rosenthal tacked on his version of the twelfth rhapsody; Mendelssohn's" Hunting Song;" G flat study of Chopin, opus 25: the "Campanella" of Liszt, and after a "last turn of the screw," the Bergeuse of Chopin.

The variety, beauty and commanding intellectual qualities of this performance were exhibited in the organ prelude and were exhibited in the organ preduce and fugue of Bach transposed for wood and wires by Franz Liszt. That it was not Bachian, that it should not be played at all, were not deteriorating influences upon the big, brutal reading. And the tonal splendor!—

Beethoven's D minor Songta, the "Temperature of the best words with loving albeit.

pest," was delivered with toving albeit very Polish feeling. Notes were dropped; this redounds to Paderewski's credit; he is not a machine. The singing of the "unis not a machine. The singing of the "ungrateful" slow movement (so-called) was a revelation of what pianoforte playing may accomplish. The cantilena—Beethoven's and not Chopin's truly vocal lyricism—was as if a great singer had phrased the song. Toward the end, tint for tint and the ghost of the theme of Liszt-Schubert, "Hark, Hark, the Lark," were heard. It was one of those coincidences that puzzle the pious inclined. pious inclined.

The allegretto was in just tempo; the music, like the baseless fabric of a dream, melted away. There was, however, more of Miranda in the interpretation than Prospero. All true Teutons will admit that Schumann's "Carnavai" was saturated with Chopin—yesterday the entire series was launched with admirable poetic intensity, above all, with mood-versatility. Senti-

above all, with mood-versatility. Sentiment robbed some of the more German numbers of their naïveté. That "Valse Allemande" was surely conceived in Warsaw! But what cannot be said of "Chiarina," "Chopin," "Aveu," "Paganini" and "Valse Noble!" It was all in the key of Arunda's enchanted garden!

The opening of this masque of music was too noisy. Paderewski seemed to vibrate during the entire concert, vibrate with a dangerous tenseness. This was felt in the beginning of the "Eroique" polonaise, which came from under his fingers with incomparable bravura. The heavy chordal masses were hurled somewhat spasmodically; but at least the walls of the musical structure stood throughout the martial detonations which blew often the roof skyhigh.

skyhigh.
The Chopin group was at once the most The Chopin group was at once the most satisfying, the most disappointing music of the recital. Paderewski presented four preludes, the first in C, repeated; the tiny dance in A major, taken tantalizingly slow—so Chopin did not play it; the "Rain Drop" in D flat and the A flat—not B flat, as announced—preludes. The latter two were ideal in finish, in eloquence. But the F major study, with its contrasted rhythms, was heavy and uninspired; and if it had not been for the neatly pedalled run at the end it is doubtful if the applause would

not been for the neatty pedalled rin at the end it is doubtful if the applause would have been so overwhelming. There is no doubt this particular study suffers editorial accentuation. Yet, as it is a humming-bird among its companions, it might have been more aerial. might have been more aerial. And the familiar Nocturne in G was rude, imperious, dramatic—a virtuoso cloth of gold with notes in double harness. The F sharp minor Mazurka was one way to view Chopin. It need hardly be added that both Rafael Joseffy and Vladiniir de Pachmann play these numbers with more fidelity to that subtle, evanescent quantity—the composer's intention.

poser's intention. The regular programme closed with a melodie in G flat, op. 16; not unlike the composer's B flat Nocturne in its rapturcomposer's B hat Noturn in he appur-ous devotion to the uppermost register of the keyboard. Liszt's sixth Hungarian rhapsody started the recall ball a rolling. Paderewski plays a recital to-morrow night in Brooklyn; on Sunday night next he is announced as solo performer at H. H. Wetzler's orchestral concert. It is doubtful, however, if he can or will efface the tremendous impression made yesterday, It was nerve-shaking. He is still the prince of piantists; chivalrous, poetic, bril-liant—all that the ideal Polish pianist should

It is easy to quarrel with his whole-sentimentalizing of Bach, Beethoven Schumann; though the fact remains that if his interpretations are not inevitable they are always interesting.
Paderewski, apart from his orchidaceou

Paderewski, apart from his orchidaceous personality pace shades of Aubrey Beards-ley and Vance Thompson is a piano-forte artist belonging in the modern group—in the analogue of the painter impressionists. His work revels in color, in musice, not in line. He is a difficult problem for the academic critics; and his emotional nature, which flice built-wise at the human target, his heaters, seldom falls the mark. The musical public realizing this, crosside his recitals and worships him for in the matter of idole one but drives the other out like the tail in the proverb And Paderewski is sver a fascinating closs!

franc ficule the Compact

Charles E Evans yesterday obtained a lease from the Gilsey estate for the Thea-

The Apolio piano player is the pride of our country and the master plano player of our homes. It is the greatest in-terpreter of the piano that the modern world has produced.

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edging of lace, skirt length, value \$1.35, Dressing Sacques of dotted Swiss, Persian patterns, lace trimmed, finished with beading and ribbon, value \$1.35.

La Corona Corsets, \$2.00, 3.50, 5.00. BROADWAY & 12TH ST.

A NEW PLAY AT LENT'S END

AMELIA BINGHAM'S SELF AND COMPANY PERFORM IT.

Haddon Chambers Rewrites "The Jensen Family" From the German With Much Originality, Locates It in New York and Calls It "A Modern Magdalen."

Amelia Bingham waited until the end of Lent, but not quite until Easter, to put herself and company into a new play. The Bijou Theatre was crowded last night by very fine people. The performance of "A Modern Magdalen" was well assisted by the audience, which got into place to see the start at the advertised time (under an empty threat that whoever was tardy would be shut out till the first act was over and which was simply tremendous with applause.

Miss Bingham was more central and pivotal than she had been in "The Climbers." The role she undertook had been written for a star actress, and it called upon her for displays of profound feeling as a young woman whose beauty subjects her to insults in honest employment and temptations to use it wickedly. She rejects a worthy suitor because he is poor, a rich one because she hates him, and becomes the unmarried mate of a wealthy libertine, by whose help she gains notoriety as a singer of immodest songs on the vaudeville stage. But her gay life soon grieves her so poignantly that she tries to end it in suicide but is persuaded by the still faithful lover to go into Cuban hospital service instead. The inference is raised that these two

may marry by and by. The points that saved Katinka Jenkins (that is the name she discards for the alias of The Madcap) from unqualified reprobation are that she convinced herself that she was driven into sin, that she supported her impoverished family with the wages of it and that it at length so revolted he that she preferred death. Miss Bingham presented neither a weakling who fell passively into vice, nor a pervert who plunged into it for deviltry, but a woman who went the wrong way because that was open to her and the right one seemed shut The part was not persuasive with logic and, therefore, could hardly have been utilized by the most gifted actress alive to start tears with. Moreover, the beauty of Miss Binghata was too dimpled, whole some and physically comfortable to con port with a tortured mind and an agonized seart. She knew what should be done with the author's matter, and she did) well, but she was not the type of won an

to be highly effectual with it. As a producing manager Miss Bingham deserved nothing but praise. The one act in which luxury was suitable, the aparments of the The Mudcap during a rioto ments of the The Madeap during a rictous supper, was set sumptiously, and all the scenery was good. The company was fortunate in two recruits, Wilton Lackaye, whose rich, rude and rescitte suitor was a masterful study, and Henry E. Dixoy, whose drunken, shameless, hyposritical father, was racily humorous and will be laster when the actor gets cettled down to his work. A third artist to praise positively was Madge than Cooks for palliating the negationsciness and vanity of a step-mother with very clover comicality.

Arthur Byron was alternably carriest at the

Arthur Byron was agreeably carnest as the lover Ferdinand Littlechalk was languingly gretenoise as a take metal referring three acts the fun proposed tester than the patient, but in the reach the fun proposed tester than the patient, but in the reach the function of the expectally Mr. Lacksopy street the audience to which she that to interest there are forced to the audience to which she that to respect with a spaceol man by to training a terminal with a spaceol man by to training a terminal first and the audience of the appropriately beauty and the audience dispersion onlying good through of A Modern Magninies. The play of A Modern Magninies is not of The flow Magninies. The true desired of The flow Magninies, the true of The flow Magninies to may that the source of a party to movide the right possible to may that it is consequently than a first Magninies.

The Territoricis police some notified by giver had get into the learning tenne at to West Twenty first street A squad of details were need those problems and forced that blue blues keed tant force robbest of a chirt and robbest of a chirt and

DEARBORN'S SWORD FOR SALE. The General Is Sald to Have Worn It at the

Battle of Bunker Hill Two relics of the Revolutionary period are on exhibition in the show window of a dealer in antiques at Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. One is the sword given to Major-Gen. Henry Dearborn by one Jonathan Warner and said to have been used by him in the battle of Bunker Hill. The other is a gold-laced dress coat worn by Gen. Dearborn when in 1822 he was presented at the court of Lisbon as the first American Minister to Portugal. Both these relies belong now to the widow of Gen. Dearborn's son, Henry Alexander

Scammel Dearborn. The weapon is shaped like a sabre, and was evidently not made for display only. All the ornamentations of the sword, as well as of the well-worn leather scabbard, are of silver. The hilt is of plaited ivory, browned by age, but not in the least dam-It is surmounted by a pommel of silver in the shape of an eagle's head. Along the upper mandible of the beak is engraved the name of the giver, Jonathan Warner. A silver chain connects the beak with the guard. On the blade, just below the hilt, the date 1775 is stamped in large, clumsy numbers. Two of the hoops of silver girding the scabbard wear the engraved inscriptions "Henry Dearborn" and "N. Hammshire.

Hampshire The dealer to whom the disposal of these ics has been intrusted said vesterday that their genuineness was warranted no only by the owner, but also by documentary evidence in her possession.

He Will Vote for It.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day announced that a meeting of the committee would be held at 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning, to consider the Republican caucus bill to provide for reciprocity with Cuba.

It is now certain that the Ways and Means Committee bill making a reciprocal reduction of 20 per cent. in the dutie on imports from Cuba will be favorably reported from that committee and will be passed by the House. No rule to bar out amendments will be reported, but Speaker Henderson will rule that as the bill is one for a specific purpose, amendments which will change its intent are out of order. If appeals from his ruling are taken, the managers have assurances that a sufficient number of Republicans will vote to sustain him.

Mr Babcock (Rep., Wis.), one of the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, whose position has been I will yote for the bill which a Re-

"I will yote for the bill which a Republican conference instructed the Committee on Ways and Means to report. I was
opposed to the bill, and have not changed
my views regarding it. I returned to the
House after an absence of six weeks, caused
by illness and found that my party notreagines, after the formal conferences,
had by more than a majority vote induractive bid profunigated by the Administration. In my opinion the hid has thus become a party measure and I am too good a
Republican to revolutionarily defeat any
bill thus indicated and approved, even I I
were more opposed to it than I am to the
present on.

This ingrees Mesare, Tawney of Minnesols, and Motosif, of tailoring the only
Republicance in antagorism to the bilbil they suited by a life to effect any diviation from the plan had shown for the

Mandeling Loui Wantermann, March 28, The re-

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Rheumatism Blood Relations

NIZE OUR DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

Declared Persona Non Grata by the Bul garian Government on Account of His Attitude in the Case of Miss

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Charles M. Dickinson of New York, United States Diplomatic Agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been declared persona non grata by the Bulgarian Government, on account of his attitude in the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was adbucted by Macedonian political and religious enthusiasts. Mr. Dickinson is now in Constantinople. In view of the declaration of Bulgaria, this Government is obliged to consider his position at Sofia as vacant and he will not return there.

The news of Mr. Dickinson's dismissa was received at the State Department to-day from John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, who sent a telegram saying that the Bulgarian Government had declined to recognize Mr. Dickinson. The only explanation of this action given by Minister Leishman was that it was based on dissatisfaction with Mr. Dickinson's conduct last fall. This unquestionably refers to activity shown by Mr. Dickinson at Sofia in seeking to secure the release from captivity of Miss Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, whose husband, a minister of the Gospel, was recently arrested by the Bulgarian au-

recently arrested by the Bulgarian authorities, according to cable reports, for complity in the abduction of the two women. In the midst of the negotiations between the abductors and Mr. Dickinson for Miss Stone's ransom he left Sofia for Constantinople and has remained there ever since. It is supposed that his trouble with the Bulgarian officials began at that time and that he found it impossible to maintain relations with them. Until a full report of Bulgaria's action is received from Minister Leishman by mail the State Department will probably do nothing in the matter. It is likely, however, that Bulgaria's attitude will have an important bearing on the determination by the Unite. States of the question of responsibility for Miss.

of the question of responsibility for Mass Stone's abduction.

Minister Leishman is now engaged in conducting an inquiry into the circumstances of the abduction and the subsequent ransom negotiations, with a view to ascertaining whether Turkey or Bulgaria was in any measure responsible for the indignity offered to an American citizen, or for causing the many delays in accom-plishing Miss Stone's release. Should any claim for indemnity be made against Bul-garia it will not be any less in amount than the ransom paid for Miss Stone's release,

Mr. Dickinson is a New York Republican who was appointed Consul-General at Constantinople by President McKinley on Sept. 17, 1897. On April 24, 1901, he was appointed Diplomatic Agent at Sofia, his commission dating from July 1 of that year. He still maintains his position as Con-General, the salary of which is \$5,000.

TO RETIRE ADMIRAL FARQUHAR. His Retirement Will Promote Capts. Coghlan and Sands.

Washington, March 29.-Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day directing the transfer of Rear Admiral Norman Von Heldereich Farguhar to the retired list of the navy on April 11, when he will reach the age limit of active service, 62 years. He has been in the naval service nearly forty-eight years. Admiral Farguhar is the chairman of the Lighthouse Board. His last sea command was the North Atlantic squadron. In the Samoan hurricane of 1889 he commanded the flag-ship Trenton. For his services in that terrible experience he was made Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment with the relative rank of Commodore.

relative rank of Commodore.

Admiral Farquhar was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1854. He stands second on the list of Rear Admirals. His retirement will result in the promotion of Capts. Joseph Bullock Coghlan and James Hoben Sands.

Orders for the retirement of Capt. Charles Henry Rockwell on April 29, for age, were

Henry Rockwell on April 29, for age, were also issued. He was born in and appointed also issued. He was born in and appointed from Massachusetts and has served nearly forty years. Having served in the Civil War and had a creditable record, he will be carried on the retired list with the rank and title of Rear Admiral, junior class

UNLAWFUL FREIGHT RATES. Decision by the Interstate Commission

Against Southern Railroads. WASHINGTON, March 29.-The Interstate commerce Commission to-day, in the case f the Mayor and Council of Tifton, Ga., against the Louisville and Nashville Raiload Company, the Georgia Southern and Florida Bailway Company, the Plant System and others, holds that freight rates from New York and other Eastern cities which are higher to Tifton than to Albany, a longer distance point over the same line, are unlawful; that freights from Cincinnati Louisville, Evansville, Nashville, and other Ohio River points, which are higher to Tif-ton than to Valdosta, a longer distance point over the same line, are unlawful; that the rates now charged on sugar from New Orelans to Tifton are unjust and un-duly prejudicial to Tifton, and such rates should not exceed rates on that commodity from New Orleans to Valdosta

LESS MEN FOR PHILIPPINES. Planning to Reduce the Military Force There to 25.000 Men.

Washington, March 29. Plans are being more at the War Department for a further reduction of the military force in the Philippines. The troops now under orders to return to the United States are the Ninth Infantry, Twenty-first Infantry Thirteenth Infantry and a bettalion of the Seventeenth Infantry These regiments will come in the order named as rapidly as transportation can be provided. From transports will leave Manila to April, each order tringing returning regiments. In addition to the troops under orders to return, arrangements are being made to toring back the Sixth Infantry, Sixtoenth Infantry, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Third (axalry at the order mentioned This withdrawa). when carried out will reduce the military force to phose them.

Airer F. Hay's Engagement Announced. Wavannoton, Murch 29 The segage-ment to suscement of Miss Alon Freign Hay, xoungest shoughter of the Secretary of briate and Mrs. May, to Mr. dames W. Wacheworth dr. nor of Congressorian dames W. Wacheworth of Leasenth, N. Y. The materiage will take place in Washington, but it is a distributed by automatically and control of the second control of the cont Mr. Worksmooth is a practice of the know Milliants E. Frances of how Kork. He shape produced from National Statement of the organization of the statement of the organization of the following the first of the first highest highe

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LADIES' SUITS, fancy tailor made, of best [LADIES' ETON JACKETS, of all wool quality broadcloth, etamine or canvas, elaborately trimmed, Eton or blouse effect, LADIES' ETON SUITS, of broadcloth, canvas or homespun, trimmed with Moire or Peau de Soie, white Moire vest; skirt made over drop; colors, blue, 19.75 black or gray, value 25.00.... ADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, of best qual-

Peau de Soie or Taffeta, silk lined throughout, value 9.50..... 6.95 LADIES' JACKETS of black Cheviot or tan Covert cloth, silk lined throughout, double or single breasted, value LADIES' RAIN COATS, of guaranteed Cravenette, loose box coat effect, colors gray or tan, value 10.00 7.95 LADIES' SILK DRESS WAISTS, of best quality Peau de Cygne, effectively trimmed, ity all wool melton, finely stitched and quality Peau de Cygne, effectively tailored, new flare effect, colors 6.75 every color, including black, value 11.50.....

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Our exhibition of the choicest Parisian creations and the productions of our own workroom is a continued success. Throughout our entire assortment there is no hat that would not stand out in superior elegance in any other assembly. The remarkably low prices make this display as interesting as it is attractive.

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and Rose Bud, frosted or plain; regular 48c.; for Monday..... 25c lets, Apple Blossoms, Lilac and Lily 25c Dress Goods & Wash Fabrics.

BLACK PURE ENGLISH MOHAIR, an | elegant quality and high lustre, 46 in. wide, reg. 75c. per yd.... 39c BLACK GRANITE CLOTH, all wool, a BLACK GRANTE CLOVE in. 49 in. 49c wide, reg. 69c. 49C BLACK ALL-WOOLICHEVIOT, a splendid quality, 50 in. wide, reg. 75c. 55c BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH BROAD-

ALL-WOOL ALBATROSS, all the new IOTS, pure worsted, 46 in. wide, 59c reg. 75c. per yd. ALL-WOOL MISTRAL ETAMINE, a superior grade, 48 in. wide, reg. 89c. 69c CLOTH, an exceptionally good grade,54 in. wide, reg. \$1.89 per yd 1.25 lent quality, all the new shades, 54 in. wide, reg. \$1.75 per yd 1.19

WASH FABRICS—LACE REVERED STRIPED LENO, STRIPED SATIN 121/2C

Linen Department. Main Floor.

IRISH TABLE DAMASK, all 55c TABLE CLOTHS, all linen, size, 68x68 in. 68x90 in. 68x108 in. Each, 1.49 1.79 1.98 DAMASK, all linen, 72 in. wide, reg. 98c NAPKINS, to match, all linen, 1.98

Curtains and Upholsteries. Fourth MERCERIZED ARMURE CURTAINS. MERCERIZED ARMURE CURTAINS. MERCERIZED ARMURE CURTAINS. \$1.40 per yd

act reproductions of the real laces:
Value ... \$2.00 \$2.75 \$3.50 Pr.
At. 1.25 1.95 2.25 Pr.
ENGLISH BOBBINET LACE CUR-TAINS, lace edge and insertion: Value \$1.75 \$2.25 \$3.25 Pr. GRENADINE COLORED CROSS

heavy tassel fringe, all the new color effects Value At 3.95 4.95 6.25 Pr. SLIP COVERS, of heavy Belgian striped Damask, finished with all-wool shrunken binding, suit of 8 pcs. (20 yds. 6.25 material allowed) AWNINGS, of best quality duplex Duck. STRIPE CURTAINS:

Value ... \$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.25 Pr. firrings, for average size window, 1.85

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings. Floor.

borders to match; also hall and 59c with borders also hall and stair 69c patterns; regular 1.18
BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS 75c horden to match, regular 1.25. 75C TAPESTRY ERUSSELS, heavy 39C quality, all-wool face, regular 60. 39C JAPANESE MATTINGS, new and novel veaves and color effects, per 8,00 roll of 40 yds ; regular 12.50

11. White the state of the stat ROYAL WILTON RUGS, exquisite de-9x12 ft., value 35.00 8 3x10.6 ft., value 30.00 23.50 CHINA MATTING, this season's imper roll of 40 yds , reg 9.00 6.25

Beds, Bedding, Divans. 1885

stated and to sag or flatter all 3.69

WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL Edge WARDROBE COUCH, upholstered with best springs, many and cotton, patent acid opener, covered with best denim, opener, covered with best denim, all colors, regular 13.50 9.38 (APHOLSTERED DIVANS, six feet long tented part to see or the cost on war. plain or figured denies, regular 7,49

Quilts and Blankets.

CROCHET BED SERVICE OIL OIL SINS | tringed or bemood the 89c High his parter COMPONIA MARSON LES ELD STREET 2.49 Files full star summer weight, 950

125th Street, West, Seventh Avenues Bet. Lenox and

MATRICE ACTIONALL PLANTS d & Stand, Who berned & once dongs Super der deltemben gereit die Remme der dant ferr d nerete beiget torsay for the become the Lorentzeener of dusting the parties when transported at the Lorentzeener of dusting the form of the parties of the form of the parties of the largest through th